Gazette of the United States, and Philadelphia Daily Advertiser.

By JOHN FENNO, No. 119 Chesnut Street.

NUMBER 1729.] PHILADELPHIA: MONDAY EVENING, MARCH 26, 1798. [VOLUME XIII.

Freight Wanted.

FOR BREMEN,

The Hamburgh Brig

HENRIETTA,

Peter P. Schmidt, *Master*,

NOW lying at Jesse and R. Waln's wharf—A stout, strong vessel of about 270 tons burthen, in good order; has two thirds of her cargo ready to go on board, and begins to load to-morrow.

For *Freight* only, apply to

PRATT & KINTZING,

No 95, North Water-street.

Who have JUST RECEIVED, and FOR SALE,

12 bales Tickleburgs and Oznabrigs
2 do. Patterbornes
1 do bleached Hessians
1 package Oil Cloth
1 chest and 8 barrels Snuff Boxes
30 Liquor Cases
29 anchors pearl Baryle, and
4 cases elegant Carriage Harness, Whips, Spurs, &c.

—THEY HAVE FOR SALE—

Claret in cases, Port wine in pipes, Russia Soap in small boxes, Rice, Brimstone, Tumblers, Window Glass, Slates, a cargo of excellent Mahogany, Hessians, Brown Rolls, Polish Linens, empty Coffee Bags, &c &c. all entitled to the drawback.

march 20 tuths1w

For NEW-YORK,

The Ship

SARAH,

Captain COOPER.

FREIGHT will be taken on very low terms, if offered immediately.

JOHN VAUGHAN.

march 17. §

For NEW-YORK,

The fine new, fast sailing sloop

CONCORD,

Stephen Cahoone, *master*;

WILL take freight on very moderate terms; for which, or passage (having elegant accommodations) apply to the master on board, at Clifford's wharf.

march 16. *6t

For Sale,

THE SLOOP

HARRIOT,

NOW lying at Russel's Warf—Burthen 77 tons—three years old, built of the best materials and is well found—would answer well for a coaster, as she has excellent accommodations.

For terms apply to

Gurney & Smith.

march 13 §

For Boston,

The Ship

COMMERCE,

Richard Waistcoat, *Master*.

To sail in a few days.

ANY freight that may offer, will be taken on very moderate terms, for which, or passage, apply to the Captain, or to

Isaac Harvey, jun.

5, South Water-Street.

march 12. §1w

FOR SALE,

THE BRIG

West Indian,

Philadelphia built, live oak and cedar, is coppered, sheathed and bolted, 3 years old, sails remarkably well, carries 15 *a* 1600 barrels—now lying at South-street wharf, ready to load

PETER BLIGHT.

march 6. §1w

For Hamburgh,

THE SHIP

DOMINICK TERRY,

John Fleming, *Master*,

Having great part of her cargo engaged.—For freight apply to

Jesse & Robert Waln.

February 26 §

NICKLIN & GRIFFITH,

At their Store on Walnut Street Wharf—

HAVE FOR SALE,

58 hhds. of Jamaica Rum
Madeira Wine in pipes and hhds.
Teneriffe do. in pipes
Old Port do. in hhds.
Imperial Tea in quarters and eighths of chests
Sail Canvals, No. 1, to 8
Dimities, Ginghams, and Muslinets, in packages suitable for the West-India market
Nails assorted
Black quart bottles
Queens ware in hhds. and crates
Yellow ochre dry in casks;

And at New-York, on board the ship Diana, from Liverpool, expected round as soon as the navigation is open,

Fine Liverpool Salt
Coals
Spanish Brown, Venetian Red, Purple Brown, Patent White, White Lead, Red Lead } PAINTS
Coleothar vitriol
160 bundles Sheathing paper
Seaming Twine

Ship DIANA,
For Sale or Charter.

ALSO,

Brig AMAZON.

N. B. The late firm of Philip Nicklin & Co. is now changed to

NICKLIN & GRIFFITH.

January 1. eodtf

For Sale or Charter,

The Snow

GOOD HOPE

Will carry about 1200 barrels, and is ready to take in a cargo. For terms apply to

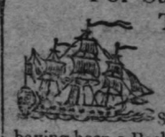
Pragers & Co.

No. 151, South Second-street.

Who have for sale—prime St. Croix Sugar and Rum, Madera, Lisbon, and Teneriffe wine.

November 7. dtf

For Sale or Charter.



The remarkable fast sailing SHIP

SPY,

Sheathed with best patent Copper, having been a Packet of the English East-India Company—Now put in compleat order. She is 206 tons, and capable of carrying 16 guns, now laying at Mr Ross's wharf.—For terms apply to

Stephen Kingston,

46, Walnut Stret.

WHO HAS FOR SALE,

A cargo of Salt, a quantity of Sail Canvass and Gin in pipes

march 20 *3t

IMPORTED,

In the Brig BENJAMIN FRANKLIN, from Bourdeaux,

AND FOR SALE BY THE SUBSCRIBER,

Claret in casks
White wine in half casks
Sweet oil of a superior quality in boxes and baskets
Lunelle, Sauterne, Macarty, and Medoc } Wines in Cases.

Thomas Murgatroyd,

No. 11, Walnut Street.

WHO HAS ON HAND,

Bourdeaux Brandy in pipes
Irish market, Medoc, and Sauterne } Wines in cases. } Intitled to drawback
Sherry wine in pipes and quarter casks
Rota
Pimento in bags
Two trunks of Umbrellas, and
About 4000 bushels Liverpool Salt.

march 19 mw&stf

Forgeries Committed.

WHEREAS several forgeries have been committed in this city by one or two persons known by the names of Dr Grant, alias Smith, alias Gilbert, Grant generally wore a green coat, tall in person, and genteel, had lost one or two teeth in front; lodged, about July, 1796, at Mr. Grimes's tavern, at the George, in North Second street; his friends live in New-England; supposed to have committed several forgeries in New-York, and is said to be confined at the wheel-barrow at Baltimore for stealing watches. The other is a short thick man, by the name of Gilbert,—known by Mr. Grimes and Mr. Bignall, and several other persons in this city. Information given by any person of the above men, to WM. PRESTMAN No 15, South Fifth-street, will be esteemed a favor. —— Gilbert is between 20 and 30 years old, yellow, sickly look.

march 17. *3aw3w

Red Clover Seed of the best quality.

MADEIRA WINE,

Old, and fit for immediate use, in pipes, half pipes and Quarter casks.

Teneriffe Wine,

And, Window Glass—all of which will be sold on very reasonable terms, by

John Craig,

No. 12, Dock Street.

march 1 w&stf

THE term of Co-partnership between the subscribers, trading under the firm of John Miller, jun. and Co. expires this day, and by mutual consent will not be renewed. The debts and concerns of the same will be settled by John Miller, Jun. to whom all those indebted to the partnership, are earnestly requested to make payment to, without delay.

JOHN MILLER, Jun.
ALEXANDER J. MILLER.

February 19 §

LANDING,

From on board the Ship SALLY, from Calcutta,

AND FOR SALE BY THE SUBSCRIBER,

1600 bags prime Sugar,
800 do. Ginger
30 bales low priced piece Goods.

John Miller, Jun.

march 3 §

FOR SALE, BY

JOHN MILLER, JUN.

No. 8, Chesnut street,

A quantity BENGAL GOODS,

—AMONGST WHICH ARE—

Gurrahs	Mamoodies
Baftas	Sannas
Guzzenas	Tanda Cossaes
Guzzies	Emertics
Blue Cloths	Calicoes
Palampoors	Romall Handkerchiefs

Amongst them are a great proportion of the manufactures of Patna.

British Dry Goods,

ALSO,

Forty puncheons of high proof Rum.

February 19 §

Alex. J. Miller & James Davis,

Having entered into partnership under the firm of

Alexander J. Miller & Co.

INFORM their friends in town and country, that they have opened a Wholesale Dry Good Store, at No. 64, South Front Street, Philadelphia; where they now have, and intend keeping a general assortment of *India, German, Irish, French* and *British* Manufactures for sale, on advantageous terms for cash or a short credit.

February 19 §tf

The Commissioners

FOR carrying into effect the TWENTY-FIRST Article of the Treaty of Friendship, Limits, and Navigation, between His Catholic Majesty and the United States of America, hereby give information to all Persons therein concerned—That in order to terminate all differences, on account of the losses sustained by the citizens of the United States, in consequence of their Vessels and Cargoes having been taken by the Subjects of His Catholic Majesty, during the late war between Spain and France, that they are ready to receive (at their Office, between the hours of ten and one o'clock, daily) all complaints and applications authorized by the said Article, during EIGHTEEN MONTHS, from the day of the date hereof, and that they have power to examine all such persons as come before them, on oath or affirmation, touching the complaints in question, and also to receive in evidence, all written testimony, authenticated in such manner as they shall think proper to require or admit.

By Order of the Commissioners,

PETER LOHRA, *Secretary.*

Commissioners Office, No. 109, Mulberry-street, May 17th, 1797.

Feb. 28, '98—3m

* * *Those Printers in the several States who published the above advertisement last Spring, are requested to re-publish it one month, and send their accounts to P. L.*

LANDING

From on board the Schooner RANGER, from JACQUEMEL,

230 Bags, containing 30,000 wt. Coffee,

For Sale by

SAMUEL HAYS,

No. 127 Chesnut street.

Who has remaining on hand 6, 00 pieces India NANKEENS, of a superior quality.

March 15 d6t

JUST RECEIVED,

FROM PORT-AU PRINCE,

And FOR SALE, by the SUBSCRIBERS,

110 hhds. Coffee
46 tierces do.
100 barrels do.
100 bags do
110 hogsheads of Muscovado Sugar
80 barrels of do.
40 hogsheads of Molasses
4 bales of Cotton
2 hogsheads of Cocoa

WILLINGS & FRANCIS,

Penn-street.

march 12. §

Landing from on board the ship Tennessee, capt. Smith, from Hamburg,

And FOR SALE by the SUBSCRIBERS,

325 pieces Quadruples Silesias
400 do. Platillas
100 do Creas
52 do. do. à la Morlaix
100 do. Dowlas
20 do. red-striped Arabias
20 do. blue Guingas
100 dozen bordered Handkerchiefs

Eric & Lewis Bollmann,

23, South Third street.

ALSO, ON HAND,

A case of printed Muslins and Calicoes

march 12. §8t

Fresh Teas.

Just Imported, in the ship Delaware,

Captain Cooper, from Canton,

And For Sale, by

SAMUEL HOWELL,

At his Compting House, No 54, Chesnut-street,

AND BY

SAM. E. HOWELL,

At his Compting House, Crooked billet wharf,

Bohea, Souchong, Hyson, Young Hyson, Hyson Skin, and Imperial TEAS.

ALSO,

China Ware, assorted; black and coloured Lutestrings and Sattins, Nankeens, Cassia, large garden and common Fans, sattin and lutestring Umbrellas, whale-bone sticks.

They have also For Sale,

Ell wide Persians Bandanna Handkerchiefs, French Cambricks and Umbrellas, Sugar in boxes

march 8. §

To-morrow will be Landed,

From on board the brig Benjamin Franklin, capt. Jones, from Bordeaux,

Claret of superior quality, viz.

MEDOC, LATOUR } Of the vintages of 1790 and 1791, in cases

ALSO,

WHITE WINE, of the vintage of 1790

FOR SALE BY

PHILIPS, CRAMOND & Co.

march 7. §

FOR SALE,

BY THE SUBSCRIBERS, No. 21, Penn-street,

The Cargo of the Ship Ganges,

John Green, commander, from Bengal,

Consisting of

Baftas, of various qualities and prices,

Cossaes	Punjum Cloths
Sanahs	Guzzey do.
Humhums	Chareonna Dorea
Blue Cloth	Tanjibs
Chintz and Calicoes	Mulmuls
Mamoodys	Checks
Maharagonges	Patna Hkfs.
Ginghams	Mulmu do.
Guzzenas	Bandannoes
Gurrahs	Sisserfoy
Piniascoes	Choppa Romals
Salgatchys	Sooty do.
Gillie Romals	Persians of various col.
Mock Pulicats	

200 tons SUGAR
90,000 lb. PEPPER.

Willings & Francis.

The Piece Goods

Of the Ganges are now open to sale at that commodious store the north west corner of Market and Fourth-streets.

Also—A few Bales of Madrass Hkfs. of elegant patterns and best colours.

February 8. dtf

ROSS & SIMSON,

HAVE FOR SALE,

A few bales Baftas, Cossas, and a quantity of Bengal COTTON

Bengal SUGAR, in bags and boxes
Jamaica, St. Vincents, and Bengal } RUM.
300 casks RICE, and
A parcel of ship building RED CEDAR.

Oct. 27. §

Landing

From on board the Snow Maria, from Copenhagen,

A few Tons Russia Clean Hemp
300 pieces Ravens Duck
250 pieces Russia Sheeting
200 bolts Russia Duck, and
A quantity of Swedes Iron

For Sale by

JOSEPH ANTHONY & Co.

Who have on Hand,

1st and 2d proof Bourdeaux Brandy
4th proof Spanish ditto
New-England Rum
London Particular and London Market } Madeira Wine in Pipes and quarter Casks.
Old Claret in Cases
24 hhds. Coffee just arrived
Best Boston Beef in barrels
Mackrell in do.
Halifax Salmon in do.
A small invoice of Rhode-Island Cheese
Spermaciti Oil
Tanners ditto
No. 1, 2, 3, Boston Sail Duck
Russia Cordage, and
An Invoice of Dutch Hollow Glass Ware.

March 1. d&w

Schuylkill permanent Bridge.

Extract from "An Act to authorize the Governor of this Commonwealth to incorporate a company for erecting a permanent Bridge over the river Schuylkill, at or near the city of Philadelphia."

SEC. 1. BE *it therefore enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania in General Assembly met, and it is hereby enacted by the authority of the same,* That Richard Peters, John Perot, Godfrey Haga, Matthew M'Connell, and William Sheaff, or any three of them, he, and are hereby appointed Commissioners to do and perform the several duties herein after mentioned, that is to say:

They shall and may, on or before the first day of June next procure one or more books, as they shall think necessary, and therein enter as follows, viz.

"We, whose names are hereunto subscribed, do promise to pay to the President, Directors and Company, for erecting a bridge over the river Schuylkill, at or near the city of Philadelphia, the sum of one dollar at the time of subscribing, and one dollar in three months thereafter; for every share of stock in the said company, set opposite to our respective names, and the residue thereof at the rate of ten dollars for each share, in such manner and proportions, and at such times as shall be determined by the President and Directors chosen in pursuance of an act of General Assembly, entitled, "An Act to authorize the Governor of this Commonwealth to incorporate a company for erecting a permanent bridge over the river Schuylkill, at or near the city of Philadelphia"—and shall thereupon proceed to receive subscriptions for the stock of the said company, which is hereby declared and intended to be the sum of one hundred and fifty thousand dollars, divided into fifteen thousand shares, at ten dollars each, at such times and places as they shall think proper, of which public notice shall be given, in three or more newspapers (one of which shall be in the German language) printed in the city of Philadelphia, for at least twenty days before the first day of meeting. And if before the said stock be completed, they shall adjourn for more than three days, notice of the time and place when and where the Commissioners will next receive subscriptions, shall be given in at least one newspaper, printed in the said city; and it shall be lawful for any person, body politic, or corporate, to subscribe for as many shares, not exceeding one hundred in one day, as he, she or they shall choose; provided always, that every person offering to subscribe as aforesaid, in his own name, or any other name, shall previously pay to the attending commissioner one dollar, for every share to be subscribed, out of which shall be defrayed the expences attending taking such subscriptions and other incidental charges, and the remainder shall be paid over to the treasurer of the corporation, as soon as the same shall be organized and the officers chosen, as is herein after mentioned; but the said commissioners shall reserve three thousand shares, which shall be appropriated by the President and Directors, and used, if the same be found requisite, for the purposes herein after mentioned, of vesting therein the monies to be applied for a sinking fund, to free the bridge, and to enable the President, Directors and company, to purchase therewith, if the same can be done, a scite or place for erecting a bridge.

Such of the said reserved shares as are not used for these purposes, to be open for further subscription, or sale, as the President and Directors shall, according to circumstances, deem proper.

SEC. 2. *And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid,* That when one hundred persons, or more, shall have subscribed five thousand shares in the said stock, the said Commissioners, respectively, shall certify under their hands and seals, the names of the subscribers, and the number of shares subscribed by, or apportioned to each subscriber, to the Governor of this Commonwealth, and thereupon it shall and may be lawful for the Governor, by letters patent, under his hand and seal of the state, to create and erect the subscribers; and if the said subscription be not full at the time, those also, who shall afterwards subscribe to the number aforesaid into one body politic and corporate, in deed and in law, by the name, stile and title of "The President, Directors and Company, for erecting a permanent bridge over the river Schuylkill, at or near the city of Philadelphia;" and by the said name the said subscribers shall have perpetual succession; and all privileges and franchises incident to a corporation, and shall be capable of taking and holding their said capital stock, and the increase and profits thereof; and of enlarging the same from time to time, by new subscriptions, in such manner and form as they shall think proper, if such enlargement shall be found necessary to fulfil the intent of this act; and of taking, purchasing and holding to them and their successors in fee simple, or for any less estate, all such lands, tenements, hereditaments and estate, real and personal, as shall be necessary and convenient to them, in the prosecution of their works, and the same to sell and dispose of at their pleasure; and of suing and being sued, and of doing all and every other matter and thing, which a corporation or body politic may lawfully do.

The subscribers Commissioners appointed in the act before-mentioned for the purposes therein expressed, hereby give notice agreeably thereto, that books are provided, as the law directs, and that we will proceed to receive subscriptions for the Company Stock, on the 9th day of April next, at the City Hall, in the city of Philadelphia. The subscriptions will be received from ten o'clock in the morning of the said day, till two o'clock, P. M. and the books will continue open during those hours of succeeding days, at the same place, until one hundred persons, or more, shall have subscribed five thousand shares in the said stock, as in and by the said act is directed and required.

RICHARD PETERS,
JOHN PEROT,
GODFRY HAGA,
MATTHEW M'CONNEL,
WILLIAM SHEAFF.

Philadelphia, 19th March, 1798. 3awtf

Prison Manufactory.

FOR SALE,

At the Prison of the City and County of Philadelphia,

Cut Nails of all sizes, from 3dy to 20dy
Flooring Brads, Spriggs, Saddle and card Tacks
Oakum and chipped Logwood
Shoemakers and Saddlers Thread

Also—Sawed Marble, suitable for currier's tables, tomb and hearthstones, hearths, chimney pieces, platforms, slabs, facia, window heads, sills, &c.

All which may be had on reasonable terms.

Shoes made and Weaving done at said Prison at a moderate price.

Orders from a distance, directed to Daniel Thomas, agent for the prison, will be attended to.

December 26. mth6m

Molasses at Auction.

ON WEDNESDAY NEXT the 28th inst. at 11 o'clock in the morning, on Wilcocks's Wharf,

Will be sold by Public Audition,

FOR CASH,

Forty Hogsheads of Molasses,

OF A GOOD QUALITY.

Footman & Co. Auctioneers.

march 23

On Tuesday, the 10th day of April next, at 7 o'clock in the evening, at the City Tavern, Second Street, in the City of Philadelphia,

WILL be exposed to public sale, seventeen tracts or parcels of land situated in Point township in the county of Northumberland, and containing in the whole six thousand seven hundred and sixty-four acres and three quarters, with the usual allowance for roads.

Terms of sale, 1-3 of the purchase money on the execution of the deed, 1-3 in three months, and 1-3 in six months, in good notes or other approved security

CONNELLY & Co. *Aucts.*

March 9. 1aw11 dtf a

AT LAST.

This Day is Published, by WILLIAM COBBETT,

OPPOSITE CHRIST CHURCH,

The Democratic Judge,

OR THE

EQUAL LIBERTY of the PRESS,

As exhibited, explained and exposed, in the prosecution of

WILLIAM COBBETT,

FOR A PRETENDED LIBEL AGAINST

The King of Spain and his Embassador, before

THOMAS M'KEAN,

Chief Justice of the State of Pennsylvania.

By Peter Porcupine.

THE Subscriber informs those to whom he is indebted, that a person will attend every day, Sundays excepted, until the 1st of April next, from the hours of 10 o'clock in the morning till 2 o'clock in the afternoon, at the house formerly occupied by him in Chesnut-street, for the purpose of shewing all books, papers and letters regarding his past commercial transactions to such of his creditors as may think proper to attend and examine them.

JAMES GREENLEAF.

march 1. eot1A

To be Let,

A three story brick House,

With Stables, and a Garden containing nearly one acre of choice ground, several Summer Houses, Fruit Trees, &c. on Race, and second street from Schuylkill; the whole in good condition, and the situation high, airy and excellent for a place of public entertainment.

An adjoining Lot, 40 feet front and 110 deep, is also to let.

For terms apply to the subscriber, at No. 39, Pine street.

WM. CURRIE.

march 21. wstf

Ran away from the subscriber,

on the 14th inst. two indented Irish Servant Men: Thomas M'Guire, about 25 years of age and 5 feet 8 inches high, robust, stout, and well made, short black hair, remarkable for a scar on one of his temples; he is a forward, deceitful, vicious, and unprincipled fellow, and decoyed from my service Jeffry Corbet, about the same age and height, but of a milder disposition, and more slender make, short brown hair; their working apparel was blue cloth over jackets, lined with coarse brown linen, check and brown linen shirts, grey yarn stockings, mixed twilled grey cloth trowsers, and russett leather shoes; they have other cloathing which altogether gives them the appearance of seafaring men, but have been brought up to the farming business; no doubt will have forged passes and change their names and apparel as convenient, and have taken the post road to Philapelphia, I purchased them the last fall of capt. Rollins, in Baltimore. I will give Fifty Dollars for securing them so that I get them, and will pay all reasonable charges if brought home, or if separated, Thirty Dollars for Thomas, and Twenty for Jeffry.

ARTHUR BRYAN,

Head of Wye, Talbot County—March 7.

march 14. 3aw3w

Law Book Store,

No. 319, High-street.

GEORGE DAVIS,

IMPRESSED with the favors shewn him in his efforts to establish a Store for the sale of Law Books only, begs leave to inform the Gentlemen of the Bar generally throughout the United States, that in addition to his collection now on hand, which he supposes to be more extensive, than in the possession of any one person for sale in America, he expects daily very large supplies from London & Dublin, particularly from the latter place, having chiefly confined his importations to those editions, as being in his opinion equally correct with the London copies, and well known to be infinitely lower charged.

G. D. limiting himself, solely to the sale of Law Books, it will appear obvious to professional gentlemen the great advantages they have in purchasing from him, both as to selection and price, of which the encouragement he has received for several years past, is the best testimony he can offer.

march 20. 31w3w

FOR SALE, AT

WM. YOUNG'S *Book Store,*

No. 52, Second street, the corner of Chesnut street.

REPORT of the Committee of the House of Representatives of the United States, appointed to prepare and report Articles of Impeachment against WILLIAM BLOUNT, a Senator of the United States, impeached of high crimes and misdemeanors, made in pursuance of a resolution of the House of Representatives, authorizing the said Committee to sit during the recess of Congress, and instructing them "to enquire, and, by all lawful "means, to discover the whole nature and extent "of the offence whereof the said William Blount "stands impeached, and who are the parties and "associates therein."

Printed by order of the House of Representatives

December 20 §

For Sale by the Subscriber,

Forty-nine bales of Muslins, being the remains of the ship India's last cargo from Calcutta, and will be sold low,

7 Boxes of Umbrellas
25 Pipes of finest particular Madeira wine, of the vintage of 1795.

Mordecai Lewis.

February 19 d2w

CONGRESS.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

MISSISSIPPI TERRITORY.

FRIDAY—MARCH 23.

The house being in a committee of the whole on the bill for the amicable settlement of limits with the state of Georgia, and for providing a temporary Government in the Mississippi Territory:

MR. MILLEDGE renewed his amendment to insert at the beginning of the section directing the temporary government to be erected, "*so soon as the consent of the legislature of Georgia shall be obtained.*"—Mr. M. observed, that the select committee had now reported all the documents on which the United States claimed a right to this territory. As to the title of Georgia, he should not enter into any enquiry as to that. He would only remark, that the State of Georgia was as tenacious of her rights as any State in the Union. But he thought it would not be improper to examine the pretended claim of the United States to this country. Looking into the Journals of the Senate, he found that on the 3d of March, 1795, a resolution was passed directing the Attorney General to enquire into and make a report on the subject of the title of the United States to land in Georgia. No doubt the Attorney General not only examined the records of the State of Georgia, but those of the United States, and obtained all the information which he was able to do in the United States; but not finding sufficient ground upon which to found a title, he applied to Mr. Bayard, our Commissioner in London, who obtained a certificate on the subject from a Mr. Chalmers, Secretary to the Board of Trade and Plantations. Twelve months after he was directed to do so, the Attorney General made a report on the subject; but none of the documents which he reported went to establish the claim of the United States; nor any thing which tends to shew that a cession of West Florida was ever made. But he now found amongst the papers got from the Senate, a letter addressed to Mr. Reed of the Senate, from Mr. Livingston of New-York, informing him, that he incloses an extract from the instructions given by the King of Great-Britain, to Governor Chester. But Mr. Livingston was not known as an official character; and this document was neither official nor certified. Yet this is the ground upon which the United States claim this tract of country. Before the General Government proceeded to erect a temporary Government, it ought to have better information with respect to the nature of its claim; for, to attempt to establish a Government without the consent of Georgia, he thought would be stepping beyond the constitution, two clauses of which he quoted. He hoped the general powers placed in Congress for the defence of the country, would not be resorted to sanction the proceeding. It was said, the inhabitants of the district of country alluded to, were in a situation which called for immediate attention. He allowed that it would be proper to pay early attention to them; but he thought inconvenient as it might be, the erecting of a Government might be deferred until the consent of the legislature of Georgia could be obtained. It ought to be remembered, that the state of Georgia is a member of the Union, and that it is her interest to make the cession, and he had no doubt she would do so. The convention of that state meet in May, and if application was made to them, he had no doubt the Legislature would be called together, and consent might be obtained by the month of July. He was confident the State of Georgia is desirous of promoting the interests of the United States and that she is firmly attached to the Government; all its regulations had been constantly carried into effect there; and her consent to the establishment of a provisional government being obtained, every difficulty would be obviated.

Mr. HARPER did not feel the smallest desire to question the desire of the state of Georgia to promote the interests of the United States, and he was glad to be informed by her representative, that she was so well disposed to the general government, to which assertion he gave the fullest credit. He, therefore, should not oppose the motion of the gentleman on the ground that the state of Georgia would be likely to throw any obstacles in the way of the proposed temporary government; and he should be far from supposing that by the erection of such a government, the United States would assume an extra-judicial right to the territory. He was of opinion that the United States possessed the right to it, and that the most undeniable evidence of the right existed; but that evidence was not now before the house, and if it were, they were not the proper body to decide the question. He believed the amendment ought to be rejected on the ground of policy. The bill went to provide a temporary government, but contained an express clause that the establishment of this government shall not affect the rights of Georgia with respect to her right of the jurisdiction or soil of this territory. Consequently the fears of the gentleman are groundless in this respect. What, then, is the nature of the amendment? It is to prevent the erection of a temporary government in a district of country containing upwards of 5000 souls, lying far beyond the ordinary jurisdiction of any state, with an immense wilderness intervening, in which are two nations of Indians, and in the neighbourhood of the territory of a foreign nation, with whom, though we are at present at peace; when we recollect the connection subsisting betwixt that nation and another with whom we have differences of a serious nature, we cannot reckon upon as lasting. Yet this remote and vulnerable corner of the union is to be left defenceless, for an indefinite period of time, lest we should possibly give umbrage to the state of Georgia, by providing a temporary government there, before the dispute on the subject of limits is settled. And whatever may be the good disposition of Georgia towards the United States, it would require considerable time to obtain the consent proposed. Their legislature do not meet till next Winter. It was true, as had been stated, that their Convention met in May, and they might, if they thought proper, call an extraordinary meeting of the legislature; but this could not be relied upon. Besides, he saw no necessity for so much punctilio in this case; for if any state were to suffer a part of their territory, within its ordinary jurisdiction, to lie in a defenceless state, the general government would be warranted in stepping out to defend it, and certainly they might do it in a case like the present, where no jurisdiction is exercised. And if this was not done, the petition of these people set forth, that however unwilling they should be to do so, they should be obliged to pass over to the Spanish dominions.

Mr. H. said, he did not wish to have touched upon the question of right; but as the gentleman from Georgia had said we had none, he felt himself obliged to say a few words upon that point. He allowed the committee had not before them evidence of the right which would be admissible in a court of law; but though it were not such as would be admitted in a court of law, had it therefore no weight? It was at least equal to what was every day received by the committees of the house. The question was, whether the papers before them afforded reason to believe that legal evidence of the title did exist? It was a copy of a commission and instructions given by the King of Great-Britain, to Governor Chester, of West-Florida, in the year 1770, furnished by the gentleman who was Secretary to the Governor at the time, and whose duty it was to keep the records of that government. But the gentleman from Georgia said, search had been made in the offices of the British government for the original, of which this paper was a copy, and it could not be found. But this was no proof it did not exist. If it does exist, legal evidence may be obtained from it; and this paper shews that the Natchez country was included within the territory of West Florida, and that it ceased in the year 1770, to be a part of Georgia. He believed, however, this question ought not now to be acted upon; but that from necessity, and the exigencies of the case, a temporary government ought immediately to be provided for this district of country, and afterwards settle the point of right with Georgia by negociation; and if it was found in the end that the United States had no title to it, the government which had been established could be withdrawn.

But it was stated, that the legislature of Georgia would readily consent that the United States should become possessed of this country. But what, he asked, were the terms upon which they proposed to cede it? They required, as one of the conditions, a million and a half of dollars in six per cent. stock, and as another (which was infinitely harder, since it might not be in our power to comply with it, as it depended upon the will of the Indians) that the United States will guarantee the relinquishment of the Indian claim to the land on the east side of the Catahouche, within a certain number of years. There is little hope, therefore, that the state of Georgia will propose any terms to which the United States can agree, as it had been seen that the legislature of that state had rejected a bill by a great majority, which proposed the price to be one million of dollars, with the other condition. Of course, it would be very imprudent to rest the establishment of a government in this quarter, upon an agreement to terms like these.

Besides, the amendment would affect the right claimed by the United States. To wait for this consent would be tantamount to confessing we had no right, and arm Georgia with a strong weapon against us in the final settlement.

Mr. H. contended that there was nothing in the constitution which could prevent the proposed measure, since it was absolutely necessary to preserve the people from falling into anarchy, and to prevent a foreign government from putting arms into their hands. It was also a quarter of the Union which it was necessary to preserve, if we wished to secure the free navigation of the Mississippi, which we had lately obtained by the Spanish treaty; for if this country were invaded by the Indians, or involved in civil war, we could not have the benefit of the navigation of that river. He hoped, therefore, when so many considerations were opposed, to it, the amendment would be disagreed to.

Mr. NICHOLAS understood from the gentleman from South-Carolina, that it was not intended to insist upon the title of the United States to the territory in question; and if they were not ripe to decide that the land is the property of the United States, he thought they ought not to establish a government there without paying some respect to the rights of Georgia, by obtaining her consent, as it might prevent that amicable settlement of which we had at present the prospect. If that state set the value upon the land which had been mentioned, would it not excite the utmost jealousy in that country to take forcible possession of it? To do this, would certainly be to establish an influence in favour of the United States which would be fatal to the claim of Georgia. No argument had been adduced to shew the right of the United States to this territory; but merely to shew the convenience of the measure. The gentleman from South-Carolina might as well say, that a certain district in Virginia is not so well governed as it might be, and that as the people would be happier under the government of the United States, propose to take possession of it. But it was said, Georgia had not begun to govern this territory. Neither have the United States. She may, for ought we know, be preparing to do it now. He thought there was not a shadow of pretence for taking the course proposed, without first consulting the legislature of Georgia; he hoped, therefore, the amendment would be agreed to.

Mr. J. WILLIAMS. It appeared to him, that if this amendment were to prevail, the bill might as well be voted out altogether.—The bill had two objects, viz. a settlement of limits, and the fixing of a temporary government. It was clear to him, from the papers before the committee that the United States had a clear title to the country in question, and, if this was not the case, there was a saving clause in favour of the Georgia claim. He thought that state ought to be happy at the idea of the United States fixing a government there, as it would assist them in their defence against the Indians. If gentlemen turned to the acts of Congress, it would be found what a vast expence the United States had heretofore been put to in defending the frontier of that country. He thought that state had been dealt with in a very favourable manner. It was not long since 100,000 dollars were paid to their militia for defending their frontier. He complimented the gentleman from Georgia for having advocated so ably the cause of his state. But he thought that state ought to come forward and shew what title she had to this country. It had been ceded to the United States by the Spanish treaty, and the inhabitants there had a claim upon the general government for protection, and surely if the state of Georgia forever refused to give its consent to a government being established there, they were not forever to be without government. The people there had petitioned Congress for a government, of which doubtless the state of Georgia was acquainted, and they ought to have come forward in the business. Their silence proved to him that they had no title to that country. Mr. W. referred to the manner in which other cessions had been made to the union, and said, he thought Georgia ought to rejoice at the proposed establishment; as it would not only be benefiting that State; but the Union at large.

Mr. MACON. If the title was intended to be conformable to the title, the amendment ought certainly to be agreed to; as if the United States undertook to establish a government at the Natchez, without the consent of Georgia, it could not be said to be amicably done. This, he said, was neither the proper time nor place, of deciding to whom this territory belongs. The great object ought to be to get a government there, and not to talk about what had been done for Georgia. And if the consent of Georgia could be obtained previous to the establishment of this government, it was certainly desirable that it should be obtained. This would not injure the claim of either. When this was done, some mode might be agreed upon by which the dispute at present subsisting, might be settled. This course would prevent any difficulties, and the consent might be obtained by the time the government could take effect.

Mr. OTIS. If the object of the present bill could be obtained in a mode which would preserve the rights of all parties as they at present stand, such a course would be preferable to that which should appear to relinquish the right of one of the parties. It struck him that this might be effected by the bill as it now stands. The United States assumed their right to the land, yet they do not say they mean to turn a deaf ear to the claim of Georgia. But if the amendment were adopted, it would go to relinquish the title of the United States, and this, he thought, would be an excess of complaisance to the state of Georgia. The only plausible reason given in favour of the amendment was, that if the bill passed without it, it would give offence to, and excite jealousy in the state of Georgia. But how? Because Congress passes an act to settle the interfering claims, and directs the appointment of commissioners to give them a compensation for what we might take without it? Or because we say we will enter upon the territory to which we always laid claims, in order to preserve peace and order amongst the inhabitants, and to secure it against the attack of the Indians or of a foreign power? Gentlemen seem to take it for granted that Georgia has possession of this territory; whereas those who oppose the amendment contend it is a vacant possession, and that we have a right to take possession of it, to hold it, not until an army is raised to take it from us, but until the legal question of right shall be decided. And it could not be said that there was any thing offensive in this. If a man, for instance, were to enter upon a piece of land, and say he would never give it up until he was driven from it, it would certainly be an act of violence; but if he enter upon it only to take care of it, until a legal decision can be had as to his right, such an act was perfectly justifiable; and this was all that was intended in the present case.

Mr. KITTERA hoped, if the bill passed at all, it would be without the amendment. This territory was never yet governed either by the United States or Georgia, but had been ceded to the United States by Spain, in our late treaty with that power, and we ought to retain possession of it until the title to it was clear. In this view of the subject, he could not see how the state of Georgia could take offence at our holding the territory until the existing dispute was settled.

Mr. BALDWIN said, it was to be regretted, as this was the last instance in which this question of cession could be presented to Congress, that the situation of the persons settled upon this territoy, was such as should seem to constrain gentlemen to depart from the course of their former proceedings on this subject. He was fully impressed with the situation of that people; but he thought little delay would be occasioned by the proposed application to the state of Georgia; nor would that consent weaken, as had been suggested, the title of the United States; or if there was any force in the objection, it might be guarded against by adding a few words in the section which speaks of preserving the claim of Georgia as it now stands.

Mr. B. said, gentlemen who had turned their attention to the map, would find that the territory in question is situate at the south west corner of the United States; the southern boundary is latitude 31, and the western boundary, the Mississippi, which is also the boundary of the United. Its extent is about 280 miles north and south, and coming this way, about 400 miles. That part upon which this bill is bottomed, is little more than one-third part of the whole of that territory. The United States now reckon latitude 32½ as the boundary of Georgia; but in the treaty, and till very lately, it was always reckoned to be 31, which is also the boundary of the United States. This was, at any rate, a new discovery, the official documents in support of which he had not seen. It was now supposed that West Florida extends to latitude 32½ and not to 31, which is one degree and a half more than formerly supposed. If this were so, he wondered it had never before been discovered by England or Spain. Why was the boundary of the United States always fixed at 31? He feared, that since it became our interest to extend the boundary, we had suffered that interest to colour our judgment. The instructions drawn out for our minister by a former Secretary of State were, "you are to contend for latitude 31." The ground upon which he stated this, Mr. B. thought irresistable, and it was thought we might risk a war upon it. Besides, this bill would not cure the evil for which it was intended. There might be inhabitants still farther north; this bill provides only for such as are settled within what had been called the Province of West-Florida. Mr. B. said, he had never seen the documents which authorized this extension. He had, indeed, seen the remarks of Mr. Chalmers, who, he believed, was Secretary to the Board of Trade and Plantations in London; but he believed he had drawn what he had said from the same document which was now reported, viz. the extract from the copy of the instructions said to have been given to Governor Chester; but the order of King and Council for extending it, the Attorney-General says in the 11th page of his report, is not to be found.

Gentlemen had said, why does not the state of Georgia manifest a disposition to make some arrangements respecting the territory in question. They had done so. After the revolutionary war in 1783 or 1784, when there was an expectation that the forts would have been evacuated, they laid out a county there, and all the titles were declared good, and where there was no other title occupancy was declared to be sufficient, and warrants were to be issued accordingly. When he first came to attend his duty in Congress, the Minister from Spain arrived about the same time, when he put in the claim of Spain to this territory, which preven ed any thing further from being done; and as soon as it was found that the arrangements made by Georgia gave umbrage to the Spanish Government, they were given up.

In the year 1788, the state of Georgia passed an act for making the cession of this territory to the United States. This act Congress referred to a committee, which reported that Government ought not to accept of the cession on the terms proposed. He believed the same disposition to make the cession which always had existed, now existed. He believed the disposition of the Government of Georgia was as favourable to the interests of the United States as that of any other State. He did not rise to speak their praises; but he could not sit to hear them blamed, without notice.

If the proposed government was proceeded with, without the consent of Georgia, it would be a dereliction of principle. He thought some sort of regulation might be made amongst the people for their own government, until Georgia was applied to. This was not a new case. There had been great settlements in several parts of the country long before any government was provided for them. Mr. B. said, he did not mean to undervalue the claim of the United States; they had always a claim in every case of session, but he hoped, except there was an absolute necessity for it, the usual course of proceeding would not be departed from.

Mr. GORDON *said, the gentleman from Georgia complained that a different course was proposed now to be taken than had been adopted heretofore. In answer to this, it was sufficient to say, that where the circumstances of cases differed, different courses were necessary. With respect to the merits of the bill, he thought it good right at present. The situation of the people in the district alluded to, was such as required immediate attention. If gentlemen were not convinced of this, he saw no necessity for going into the business before the subsisting dispute betwixt Georgia and the United States was settled. He believed, however, there was no doubt of the fact, and surely the gentleman from Georgia would not wish that these people should live under a military government for any length of time. Being satisfied of this point, he wished the bill to pass without the amendment, as that might defeat altogether the purpose of the bill. The claim of Georgia, he looked upon at least as doubtful; and as he considered the United States as bound to protect all its citizens, he thought they would not be justified in returning these people for answer, "We cannot attend to your wants until we have settled our dispute with Georgia." Georgia might refuse to negociate upon the subject, and by that means protract the business in a manner which would be very inconvenient, and perhaps drive the people under another government. Besides, if Georgia should refuse its consent to the establishment of a government in that quarter, it would, nevertheless be proper to establish one. The United States, Mr G. said, came into possession of this territory by treaty. But suppose it was now in possession of a foreign power, would Georgia attempt to drive them from it? Certainly not. It would amount to the making of war on a foreign power. Suppose Georgia had a title to this territory, had not the United States the power of depriving Georgia of it? Suppose, in their treaty with Spain, the United had surrendered to Spain one half of this land, or the whole of it, Georgia would have been bound by such an act; and having got this territory by treaty, they had certainly a right to establish a provisional government over it, until the dispute, as to the title, was settled.*

The question of this amendment was put and negatived 46 to 34.

[The debate which succeeded, on the subject of Slavery, for want of room is deferred till our next.]

NEW-YORK, March 21.

Our readers will recollect that when the papers containing the proofs of the conspiracy of Pichegru, were first published in the United States, many people pronounced them *fabrications*, and all, even the friends of the present rulers of France, had their doubts of their authenticity; but some people affected to believe it impossible for the Directory to be so daringly wicked, as to procure papers to be forged for the purpose of ridding themselves of the company of honest men, by a violation of law and constitution.

We never had the least doubt on either of these points. The papers carried FORGERY on the very face of them; and we have stated in former papers, that similar forgeries have been frequently practised, and detected, during the revolution.

The declaration of M. D'Entraigues, and of Borel, the Prussian printer, which we have published, come in aid of the internal evidence of the whole pretended correspondence, to prove it all the machination of villainy.

There is nothing in the annals of the worst princes that ever existed, that marks such extreme corruption, and total abandonment of all the principles of rectitude, of honor, of law, and all regard to social and political morality, as the conduct of the present government of France. Nero, Commodus, and other vicious Roman Emperors, carried their contempt of virtue and decency, as far in particular instances, towards individuals; especially in some of their drunken vagaries. But never, never was villainy organized into system, and reduced to a practical code, for the government of a great nation, before the present revolution.

One thing is morally certain, the existence of such a system cannot be durable. Either the French nation will rise in mass, or all the civilized world will confederate to crush such a race of monsters.

NORFOLK, March 15.

Extract of a letter from Newbern, N. C. March 3.

"On Thursday last, about midnight, the inhabitants of this town were alarmed by the cry of Fire. A large body of smoke was discovered issuing from the cellar of the Palace, and so filled the entry and apartments on the first floor, as to leave it as a matter of doubt, what part of the building was on fire. The flames first made their appearance through the floor next to the foot of the stair case; they almost instantly reached the cupola, and the whole roof blazed nearly at one time."

"Every piece of timber, and all the wood work of that edifice, both within and without, were consumed. The Colonnade which joined the main building to the wings was pulled down, and the fire did not spread any further.

"A quantity of hay which had been placed in the cellar, and to which by some unknown means fire was conveyed, occasioned the conflagration."

BRIDGE-TOWN, February 24.

In consequence of the advices received from Martinique, we have the pleasure to announce the arrival there of a French corvette, called the Scipio mounting 22 guns and carrying 159 men, with three months provisions, captured by his majesty's ship the Alfred, so close in the Bay of Basseterre, Guadaloupe, as to be fired at from the forts, which proving ineffectual, shells were thrown; but these also in vain, the Alfred bearing off triumphantly her prize. Few captures have been more timely made for the preservation of our trade, as it is avowed that this privateer was designed to cruize to Windward of this island in quest of our lately arrived fleets, and but for her capture on the 11th inst. the day of her departure from Guadaloupe, she to a certainty must have reached her station in time to do that mischief that was meditated.

From the Columbian Centinel.

MR. RUSSELL,

I send you an extract from *Edes* and *Gills* paper printed in Boston, the 26th Nov. 1759; with a request that it may be republished. It will then be seen, that the sentiments and language of the French have always been precisely the same.—*Frenchmen will be Frenchmen still.*—The paper I leave with you to be shewn to any one who doubts the fact.

A. B.

Invasion of England.

Exact translation of a letter from the Marshal Duc de Belleisle, *to the* Prince de Soubize *upon the intended conquest of* England.

Though the king cannot doubt, but that your highness will punctually execute all that his majesty gave you in charge at parting, yet his majesty's attention to the interests of his people, and the glory of his crown, (two objects that are inseparably connected) is such, that he has ordered me to repeat to your highness his commands, and to add to them whatever suggests itself to me for his service.

"His majesty, Sir, has committed to you the sword that is to chastise a proud and insolent people, from whom *France* has received more injuries, than from all the world besides. I felicitate your highness upon your being appointed to command an expedition, that can hardly fail of success: An expedition worthy to be planned in his majesty's councils, and worthy you to execute. I have, Sir, the more confidence to congratulate you upon this glorious distinction, shewn you by his majesty, because I myself was once an eye-witness of the difficulties, (which are next to none) which you have to encounter, after your troops are landed, for there I conceive the greatest difficulty must lie. Yes, Sir, my misfortune of being a captive in *England*, has turned out to the good of *France*; because it has enabled me to execute the king's commands, in writing to your highness, with more precision, as well as to concert, with greater certainty, the measures of the expedition you are engaged in.

"In the first place, then, the king's idea is, that the nearer your troops can land to the capital, the success of the expedition will be the more certain. But if, through the accidents of winds and tides, which none can foresee, you should be obliged to land at the distance of 80 or 100 miles (which is the most that we can suppose) from the capital, yet I have the pleasure to assure your highness, that you will meet in your march towards *London*, which is the great object of your destination, with none of those obstacles of fortified towns, entrenched passes, or strong camps, that occur so frequently in those countries that have been long the seat of war, and of which your highness and I have had so often the experience.

"I have still a greater pleasure in informing your highness, that the English regular troops, at present, are mostly raw, new-raised, and undisciplined; the best part of their army being employed in *Germany* and *America*. Some of their old regiments are in *Scotland*, and others are distributed thro' *England*, to curb the spirit of discontent and disaffection, that every where appears against their government; and which must operate greatly in favor of his majesty's arms, as soon as they can be carried by your highness to the British shores.

"After saying thus much, I need not inform your highness, that the resistance you will meet with, in your march to the capital, will be but feeble; nor, perhaps, had it not been for his majesty's positive command, needed I to remind your highness of the necessity of making choice of the strongest grounds for your camps upon your march and entrenching your troops every night for fear of a surprise. I am, however, in a more especial manner, to recommend it to your highness, to leave the enemy no resources, either of subsistence or habitation, excepting such of them as shall give your highness *unquestionable* proofs of their sincere submission and attachment to his majesty's service.

"The glory of *France*, Sir, requires, that your highness should not, like the English, aim at a *diversion*, but a *conquest*. and what a glory will it be for a prince of the house of *Bourbon*, to plant the standard of *France* upon the towers of *London*. His majesty's ideas, Sir, are, that where conquest begins, all liberty, and all property, those savage terms, *(vices terms farouches)* that are so often in the mouths of our enemies, must determine. In this, Sir, your highness well knows, his majesty is warranted, not only by the law and practice of nations, but by the example of WILLIAM of *Normandy*, a vassal of *France*, who, having conquered *England*, forced them to part with their freedom and estates; which, as I hope your highness will have the glory of doing, under his majesty's authority, he distributed amongst his faithful followers.

"His majesty, whose innate clemency is favorable even to his enemies, does not command your highness, unless there is an absolute necessity, to put all to the sword, without distinction of age or sex, who do not join your standard. But I apprehend there will be a necessity for leaving them no resource, as I had the honor to mention before to your highness. either of subsistence or habitation. A prince, who like your highness, cultivates no sentiments but what are magnanimous and generous, can entertain no notion of the perfidy of those islanders, and their implacable disposition. This, Sir, and the provocations they have given to *France*, will warrant the most severe, and what in other cases, might be deemed the most cruel treatment that can be inflicted upon them. Your highness, who inherits the sentiments, as well as the blood, of the great TURENNE, must have learned how he proceeded against the *Palatinate*, (which,

when compared to *England*, was inoffenſive towards *France)* as ſoon as his maſter's glory required him. He did not, Sir, indulge the miſtaken notions of humanity, which, at ſuch a time would have been criminal, but proceeded indiſcriminately with fire and ſword againſt the enemies of *France*, becauſe none, who are ſo can be innocent.—And yet, Sir, give me leave to remind you that *Turenne* had not a foe ſo inveterate and unreaſonable as to deny, that in his practice as well as diſpoſition, he always manifeſted ſentiments of the moſt ſublime virtue and tender compaſſion.

"But ſuch, Sir, is his Majeſty's clemency, that in the ſacrifices he ſhall offer to his juſtice and his glory, you make a diſtinction between acts of reſiſtance by *deeds*, and thoſe by *sword*. The latter, in ſome caſes, may be equally, nay more criminal; but when they proceed no further than complaints, or, in ſome caſes, remonſtrances, his majeſty, out of his unlimited clemency, wills that you ſpare the lives of the offenders, and reſerve them for his gallies, if they are proper, and able bodied, for that ſervice; if not, his majeſty leaves it to your highneſs, what other puniſhment you will inflict upon them. Your highneſs is ſenſible, from the particular information I had the honor to lay before you, of the neceſſity his majeſty is under, of fabricatinng and manning an additional number of gallies, and I need ſay no more to convince a prince ſo enlightened as your highneſs, of the neceſſity of that ſervice.

"As to the alterations which his majeſty ſhall think proper to introduce into the internal policy, government, and religion of England, his majeſty has commanded me to tell you, that your highneſs ſhall receive full inſtructions on thoſe heads, as ſoon as his majeſty ſhall be truly informed, that the conqueſt is compleated. In the mean time, permit me, Sir, to offer to your highneſs a word of my own private opinion.

"The Engliſh, Sir, are never to be won and whatever mild treatment you ſhow them, they will attribute to your fear, and not to that generoſity which is ſo inherent in the French nation. Hunger is the readieſt way to make them ſubjects, and though amidſt ſuch a plenty as there is in England at preſent, the taſk may be difficult to introduce a famine, yet I am ſo ſenſible of your highneſs's zeal and attachment to his majeſty's ſervice, that you will think no labor too great that can conduce to it. One thing I would recommend to your highneſs (and the rather becauſe it is very practicable) which is, that after ſecuring plenty to your own troops, you ſpread a real deſolation *(deſolation veritable)* over the reſt of the country, without regard even to the properties of ſuch of the inhabitants as ſhall profeſs themſelves to be the moſt attached to your intereſt.

"I am the rather pleaſed that I have given this hint to your highneſs, becauſe it is as yet very doubtful whether his majeſty will ſuffer the name of the perſon you know of to be employed, or ſo much as mentioned, upon this important occaſion. But his majeſty commands me to acquaint your highneſs, that he ſhall, in that reſpect, be greatly determined by the advices he ſhall receive from you. But, in any event, the hint I have given to your highneſs may not be unuſeful; becauſe his majeſty is too penetrating, too magnanimous, and juſt, to ſuffer any other perſon whatſoever, beſides his own ſubjects, to ſhare in the fruits of ſo important a conqueſt.

"I have the honour to be, Sir, your highneſs's moſt devoted, faithful ſervant,

THE MARSHAL DUC DE BELLEISLE."

From the Columbian Centinel.

The PURSE STRINGS!—No. III,

Or an EXAMINATION *of the late* ALARMING *attempt in* CONGRESS, *to* CONCENTRATE all *power in the* HOUSE *of* REPRESENTATIVES.

FELLOW CITIZENS!

Having ſhewn the neceſſity of preſerving ſacred the complex forms of our conſtitution, and of maintaining firmly the barriers between the reſpective branches, and having proved, that good faith and firmneſs are abſolutely neceſſary in the ſeveral organs to prevent a claſhing which would be fatal to order and harmony;—let us now conſider, whether the late attempt in the Houſe of Repreſentatives to ſtrike out of the appropriations, the items which relate to foreign intercourſe, is not a manifeſt violation of the conſtitution. I conſider this meaſure, (ſhould it be carried) an uſurpation;—I conſider the attempt bold and alarming;—it ought to be deſtroyed in embryo;—it ſhould be ſtopped at the threſhhold. The grounds of my opinion I ſhall ſtate with brevity, and then proceed to examine and ſupport them in detail. 1ſt. The Preſident has the ſole power, with the advice of the Senate, to eſtabliſh, ſuperintend, direct and controul the intercourſe of our nation with foreign governments. 2d. The houſe of repreſentative has no right to interfere with, manage or check this power nor examine into the *expediency* of its exerciſe, *(except* for the purpoſe of *impeaching* a Preſident who may *abuſe this truſt.)* 3d. The *power* to *appropriate* money, does not imply, or include the right to infringe any exiſting contracts or engagements made in purſuance of ſtanding laws. 4th. No one branch of the legiſlature has a right to refuſe *aſſent* to *any meaſure* which is abſolutely neceſſary to carry into effect a law paſſed by *both* branches.—5th. A refuſal of *one branch* of the legiſlature to do an act which a conſtitutional law has made neceſſary, is as *criminal* as the refuſal of a Preſident or Chief Juſtice to perform the functions preſcribed to them, and if any tribunal exiſted having competent juriſdiction, ſuch conduct would be *puniſhable*. 6th. This doctrine contended for by *Gallatin* Jacobins in Congreſs, is *novel* in the hiſtory of this country, and every other balanced government. 7th. If ſucceſsful, it not only *may*, but WILL NECESSARILY deſtroy the conſtitution.

1ſt. The Preſident has the ſole power to eſtabliſh, ſuperintend, direct and control the intercourſe of our nation with foreign governments. He is the ſole depoſitary of all *executive* power. The conſtitution has declared that "*the Executive power* ſhall be VESTED in a Preſident." If no other expreſſions were uſed in the conſtitution, the power I contend for would be *implicitly* ceded to the Preſident—1ſt. Becauſe the *executive* power naturally includes the power to carry on intercouſe with foreign nations—I need not cite upon this point the opinion of enlighted ſtateſmen. MONTESQUIEU,—LOCKE—DE LOLME and ADAMS, might all be adduced in ſupport of the propoſition. 2d. Becauſe no ſuch power is given by the conſtitution to any *other branch*: 3d. Becauſe it is moſt clearly neither a *legiſlative* nor *judicial* act, but an act purely executive in its nature, except the treaty making power, which is *expreſsly delegated* to the Preſident and Senate. 4th. Becauſe it would be *inexpedient* that ſuch a power ſhould be veſted any where but with the executive. As the legiſlature is too numerous to carry on regular correſpondence and intercourſe with foreign nations, and as they are in ſeſſion only ſix months in the year, ſuch communications would be frequently impoſſible, and important negociations often would be interrupted and deſtroyed. But the executive, on the other hand, may be always approached, and is better qualified during the *receſs of Congreſs* than at any other time to watch over our external relations. 5th. The exerciſe of the authority by the Preſident during the firſt eight years practiſe upon the conſtitution, with the perfect acquieſcence of both branches therein, is another powerful argument in favor of this conſtruction.—6th Congreſs, containing within its boſom the eagle eyes of jealous democracy, has not only implicitly aſſented to this principle, but has expreſsly recognized it in a great number of public acts, eſtabliſhed the department of foreign affairs, ſince called the department of State—In which, the power to carry on the intercourſe with foreign nations, is "*expreſsly*" admitted to be with the Preſident.—7th. The Conſtitution itſelf directly authorizes the Preſident to *appoint* all *ambaſſadors*, other *public miniſters* and Conſuls. I have been thus minute in ſupporting the implicit power of the Preſident to regulate our intercourſe with foreign nations becauſe, I know it has been contended that although he has the power of *appointment*, ſtill that Congreſs have the right to determine the *number* and the *grade* of public miniſters. A doctrine too abſurd to be believed, too dangerous to be *admitted*; a doctrine which if admitted in full force in this caſe, will eventually draw all power into one branch of the government, and thus deſtroy the Conſtitution. The Preſident, has then, I conceive, unqueſtionably the power to decide upon the *beſt means* of carrying on our foreign correſpondence, and the number and the grade of the agents whom he will employ. He *alone is reſponſible* for the faithful execution of this *branch of power*. he alone ought to poſſeſs the power to regulate its exerciſe. All ambaſſadors and other public miniſters are as *clearly conſtitutional* officers as the Vice-Preſident of the United States, and their rights are as *ſacred* and *as inviolable* as any officers in the adminiſtration of the government.

THE PARTNERSHIP OF

WELLS & MORRIS,

HAVING expired on the 11th February laſt, all perſons having demands againſt the ſaid Partnerſhip, are requeſted to furniſh their accounts for ſettlement; and thoſe indebted to the ſame, to make immediate payment to the ſubſcriber.

GIDEON H. WELLS.

N. B. The buſineſs will be carried on as heretofore, by the ſubſcriber, at his Store, No. 135, Market-ſtreet. 1w march 24.

GINSENG,

SAMUEL HOWELL,

NO. 54, CHESNUT STREET.

Wants to purchaſe good *GINSENG*, gathered in ſeaſon, and clear of damage—for which a generous price will be given if delivered any time before the 15th of April.

march 21 10t

NOTICE.

THREE Certificates of Six Per Cent. Deferred Debt of the United States of the following deſcription, viz.—No. 10033, 10034, and 10035 for 5000 dollars each, dated 8th May, 1797, and ſtanding on the books of the Treaſury of the United States, in the name of Benjamin Waddington, of Lanover Houſe, near Abergavenney in England, Eſq. have been loſt by the capture of the ſhip Bacchus, from hence to London, in June laſt.—This therefore notifies thoſe whom it may concern, that application will be made at the Treaſury of the United States for a renewal of the ſame.

Waddington & Harwood.

march 22 §6w

Twenty Dollars Reward.

THE Store occupied on account of the United States, back of No. 71, North Water-ſtreet was on the night of the 19th inſtant (March) broken open, and the following articles ſtolen, and taken therefrom:

Nine pieces Stroud, viz.

2374	20½ yds.	Blue ſtroud ſingle cord.
2378	20¾	
2379	20	
2380	20½	Two cord.
2381	20¾	
2382	20	
2383	20¼	
2384	20	
2385	20¼	

The above reward is offered, for the diſcovery of the perpetrators of this robbery, ſo that they be apprehended, and made amenable to juſtice; further reward will be paid, for the recovery of any part of the goods ſtolen, on delivery of the ſame to

JOHN HARRIS,
Keeper Military Stores.

march 21. 1w

TO RENT,

A good three ſtory Houſe,

TWO rooms on each floor, with a convenient Kitchen—in Front, near South-ſtreet.——Enquire of the Printer. march 3—3aw3w

Hyſon and Young Hyſon Tea.

A few cheſts of excellent quality, for ſale, corner of Second and Pine ſtreets. Dec 26—cotf

By this day's Mail.

NEW YORK, March 23.

This morning about one o'clock a fire broke out in the houſe of Mr. Wilmerding occupied by Mr. Sperry, Maiden-lane, and totally conſumed it, being wholly of wood. The two houſes contiguous, belonging to Edward Dunſcomb, Eſq. and Mr. Stephens are nearly ruined; only the walls are ſtanding. The property was partly inſured, but the loſs is conſiderable. We learn that the accident proceeded from a ſtove—another important leſſon on that mode of warming rooms!

The Preſident tells Congreſs, "I have obeyed the calls of my country, the wiſhes of my own heart and thoſe of all good citizens, in attempting to preſerve a good underſtanding with France. My efforts have been fruitleſs—I cannot ſettle our differences on terms compatible with the honor and intereſt of my country. I muſt leave the buſineſs to the national Legiſlature If they will not protect the country, the blame muſt reſt on themſelves."

But ſays the French American Printer, "muſt we take the Preſident's *word* for the fact? He has not told congreſs *what offers* he had made to France. How do we know what efforts the Preſident has made to preſerve peace?"

In ſhort has the Preſident empowered the envoys to break the Britiſh Treaty? for this is all the bone of contention.

No, certainly. The Preſident has no power to break a treaty, which is the law of the land and a national compact—He can neither violate it himſelf, nor authorize agents to violate it. Then ſo long, as the French demand a violation of that treaty as a preliminary to negociation, no accommodation can take place, thro the medium of the executive—His hands are tied by the conſtitution and laws of his country, and by the law of nations.

As to the diſpatches, they doubtleſs contain ſome private converſation or unofficial propoſals, which the Preſident cannot with propriety, diſcloſe—The chief executive magiſtrate has declared officially to Congreſs that *he cannot* ſettle exiſting differences between France and the United States. To his private veracity and his public reſponſibility, we are to give full credence; and that man who inſinuates that he is not to be believed, deſerves a pillory.

The Hudſon at Albany uſed to be open about St. Patrick's day, March 17th. But this year, the ice on that day was at leaſt 20 inches thick. The cold has been unuſually long and ſevere. It began about the middle of November—the Hudſon at Albany has already been cloſed more than 17 weeks.—Heaven grant that we may not have a long, ſultry, unhealthy ſummer!

The Gazette.

PHILADELPHIA,

MONDAY EVENING, *March* 26.

THIEF TRAP.

Yeſterday morning about 2 o'clock, the family of Mr. Young, at the corner of Cheſnut and Fourth Street were alarmed by the cry of murder. After ſome time it was found to proceed from a negro in the kitchen chimney. It appeared that to facilitate his paſſage into the houſe by that medium, he had taken off his coat and thrown it down the chimney with a hatchet; the fire that happened to be on the hearth being thus diſturbed made a ſmoke, which almoſt ſuffocated the poor wretch, who in deſcending ſtuck faſt in the middle. By the aſſiſtance of a ſweep, ropes and a boat-hook after five or ſix hours exertion he was extracted half dead, and in a wheel barrow trundled off to Jail. He did not look quite as *cunning* when he came *out*, as he thought himſelf when he went *in*.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman in Boſton to his friend in Philadelphia, dated March 18.

"My brother this day put into my hand the incloſed. The writer I know to be a man of veracity. The captain he quotes has alſo that character; and the intelligence has credit in this town."

Extract of the letter above referred to.

Gloucester, 16th March, 1798.

SIR,

The ſchooner Violet has arrived here after a paſſage of 32 days from Rochelle, the captain has brought no French papers. The news we receive by him is that our Envoys are not received, and that he ſaw a letter from the American agent at Paris, to the American agent at Rochelle, informing him that the Directory propoſed to the Council of Ancients [a miſtake for the Council of Five Hundred] to paſs a Decree to make good prizes of all veſſels that had their papers ſigned by John Adams, for they conſidered him as an Engliſhman, and his laſt ſpeech as the echo of one lately delivered by Mr. Pitt in the Britiſh Parliament: That great preparations were making to carry on the expedition againſt England: But at the ſame time it was the opinion of the beſt informed people there, that it would not be attempted"

A turgid libeller, in a jacobin Connecticut print, whoſe production is copied into the Aurora of to-day, ſays the hacknied aſſertion that the *old ſoldiers* are enemies to government. This palpable falſhood is not the leſs inexcuſable nor leſs infamous, for its frequent repetition It may be boldly proclaimed that not an officer of the leaſt credit or reſpectability, or whoſe conduct during the revolutionary ſtruggle, will bear ſcrutiny, is now to be found amongſt the baſe hireling crew of calumniating jacobins. To aſſert the contrary is a libel on that band of noble ſouls which the brazen tongued calumniator ought to anſwer for.

To the Members of the Senate of Pennſylvania.

It is with regret that I trouble you upon a ſubject which to you may appear of inferior magnitude to ſome others under your conſideration; but to the inhabitants of this city and its neighborhood appears of primary importance. The ſubject I allude to is the Germantown Turnpike bill which is at this time before you. The alterations made in that bill in the houſe of repreſentatives, will render it perfectly nugatory and uſeleſs unleſs amended by your honorable body. It is ſaid, that if amendments to the bill are made by the ſenate ſo as to reduce it to its original form, they will be agreed to by the houſe of repreſentatives; it is even ſaid, that the member who was the moſt hoſtile to the bill in its progreſs through the lower houſe will acquieſce; but for this I will not avouch, as I am rather inclined to think that his pride will not ſuffer him after a long and perſevering ſupport of certain principles to retract opinions publicly given. If, however, a majority of the houſe of repreſentatives will agree to theſe amendments, it is ſufficient, whatever may be the diſpoſition of that member. If they will not agree to them, you can recede and the bill may paſs. But I cannot help declaring that the opinion of every perſon with whom I have converſed upon the ſubject is, that it would be better for the bill to be negatived than paſs in its preſent form.

Report ſays, that the member alluded to has ſince the aforeſaid bill was ſent to your houſe, been frequently ſeen in the ſenate chamber—what his buſineſs there could be we know not; nor is it material to us, for ſure I am that you will not ſuffer that influence which operated below, to aſcend within your walls.

Although the member referred to may be the friend and intimate acquaintance of many of you, yet I hope and truſt that theſe lines which you may think too perſonal, will not have the leſs weight, more eſpecially when I aſſure you I am his friend—that as a private citizen, I eſteem him—as a public man I highly reſpect him not only for the ſoundneſs of his political principles, but for his independent and patriotic conduct in the houſe of which he is a member—*excepting only on the ſubject of Turnpikes*—Let me then entreat you to amend the bill in ſuch manner that it will be poſſible to carry it into effect. A. B.

The following extract, bearing every ſemblance of truth and juſtice, ought not to be leſs impreſſive for coming from the pen of Callender.

"In a defenſive war, we [Great-Britain] may ſafely defy all the nations of Europe When the whole civilized world was embodied under the banners of Rome, the moſt diſtinguiſhed of her conquerors, at the head of thirty thouſand veterans*, diſembarked for a ſecond time on the coaſt of Britain. The face of the country was covered with a foreſt, and the ſolitary tribes were divided upon the old queſtion *Who ſhall be king?* The iſland could hardly have attained to a twentieth part of its preſent population, yet by his own account, the invader found a retreat prudent, or perhaps neceſſary. South Britain was afterwards ſubjected, but this acquiſition was the taſk of more than thirty years. Every village was bought With the blood of the legions. We may confide in the moderation of a Roman hiſtorian, when he is to deſcribe the diſaſters of his countrymen. In a ſingle revolt, ſeventy thouſand of the uſurpers were extirpated; and fifty, or, as others relate, ſeventy thouſand ſoldiers periſhed in the courſe of a Caledonian campaign. Do the maſters of modern Europe underſtand the art of war better than Severus, and Agricola, and Julius Cæſar? Is any combination of human power to be compared with the talents and reſources of the Roman empire? If the naked Scots of the firſt century reſiſted and vanquiſhed the conquerors of the ſpecies, what ought we to fear from any antagoniſt of this day? Or ſix months warning Britain could muſter ten or twelve hundred thouſand militia.

* *Cæſar ſays that he had with him five legions, and two thouſand cavalry, which with the light troops, can hardly have been leſs than the number ſpecified in the text. A legion, at that time, contained five thouſand infantry.*

The *American Merchant* has again made his appearance in the Aurora, under a new ſignature. It is needleſs to mention that the tenor of his production is, as uſual, abuſive and calumnious: like all his other lucubrations, they are a ſtrange compound of meconium and gall. By his apparent alarm for the intereſt of France, it would ſeem as if he had become a *Flour Merchant*.

Mr. Tench Coxe, having been diſmiſſed from the office of commiſſioner of the revenue, has become an American Merchant.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

We have received No II. of LUCIUS JUNIUS—the object of the writer does not yet appear to be developed. It may be laudable, but we will not fill three or four columns of the paper with ambidexter obſervations

EUGENIUS—To morrow.

GAZETTE MARINE LIST.

PORT OF PHILADELPHIA.

ARRIVED,		DAYS.
Ship Iris, Gallis,	Hamburgh via Newbern	
Brig Eliza, Vaughan,	Malaga	46
Schr. Amity, Hammond,	New-York	6
Fortitude, Taylor,	do.	5
Sloop Hope, Thomas,	Richmond	8
Orange, Foſter,	Nova-Scotia	14
Nancy, Bartlet,	North-Carolina	15
Salley, Colley,	Newburyport	15
Maria, Burrows,	New-York	8
Nancy, Starkey,	do.	8

CLEARED.

Ship Star, Woodman,	C. Nichola Mole
Ariel, Tarris,	Port-au-Prince
Brig Mary, York,	do. do.
Flora, Morey,	La Guira
Friendſhip, Arnold,	St. Marcs

From capt. Vaughan, of the brig Eliza—ſailed the 5th ult. in company with the ſhip Thomas Wilſon, Jarvis, of and for this port—left there the ſhip Bethiah, Jones, of George-town, for ſale, and the ſhip Two Siſters, Maley, of New-York, unable to proceed to ſea for want of a Role d'Equipage—in conſequence of late advices from Paris, an embargo was momently expected in the ports of Spain—the Straits ſwarm with French Barges, and neutrals are daily captured and plundered, ſeverely without diſcrimination; many Danes and Swedes had been recently brought into Malaga. A few days before capt. Vaughan ſailed, 6 French barges of 2 guns, 30 oars, and 50 men each, were taken and ſent into Gibraltar, and a French Zebec of 16 guns ſunk by a 16 gun brig belonging to that port, and all hands periſhed.—March 7, lat. 30, 50, long. 60, 44, ſpoke the ſchooner Induſtry, Hodge, of Alexandria, out 20 days from Newbern to Guadaloupe, ſent the mate on board in order to procure a ſupply of proviſions, which captain Hodge kindly offered at the rate of 20 hard dollars for a barrel of pork, and finding capt. V, without money, very Humanely bore away without relieving his fellow countrymen.—15th, lat. 35, 19, long. 67, 52, ſpoke the brig Hannah, Dodge, out 7 days from New-York to Havanna.—17th. lat. 36, 55, long. 73, 30, ſpoke the ſchooner Eſther, Atwood, out 6 days from Georgia to Boſton, and received a ſupply.

The brig Pennſylvania, Tatem, of this port, has arrived at Cadiz.

New-York, March 24.

ARRIVED.		DAYS
Ship Peggy, Cottle,	Iſle of May	35
Brig Peggy and Sally, Johnſon,	Savannah	10
Little George, ——,	Havannah	
Eſſex, Tingley,	Turks Iſland	
Schr. ——, ——,	Jacquemel	
Sloop Dove, Coffin,	Charleſton	13

Brig Suſannah, ſafe arrived from New-London at Grenada.

Sloop Cornelia, Clark, is ſafe arrived at Bermuda from this port.

Ship Citizen has arrived at the Havanna.

NEW-THEATRE.

Mrs. OLDMIXON'S Night.

THIS EVENING, March 26,

Will be preſented (never performed here, a COMEDY, called,

He would be a Soldier.

Col. Talbot,	Mr. Warren
Sir Oliver Oldſtock,	Harwood
Captain Crevelt,	Fennell
Mandeville,	Fox
Count Pierpoint,	Marſhall
Wilkins,	Taylor
Caleb,	Bernard
Charlotte,	Mrs. Merry
Lady Oldſtock, (for that night only	Mrs Oldmixon
Harriet, (for that night only)	Mrs. Marſhall
Mrs. Wilkins,	Mrs. Francis
Betty,	Mrs. Doctor
Nancy,	Miſs Milbourne

To which will be added (for the firſt time on this ſtage) the celebrated Muſical Romance of

The ENCHANTRESS;

Or, CYMON and SYLVIA.

Cymon, (firſt time, and for that night only)	Mrs Marſhall
Merlin,	Mr. Marſhall
Dorus,	Morris
Linco,	Harwood
Damon,	Warrell, jun.
Dorila,	T Warrell

Shepherds, Meſſrs. Lavaney, Lafferty, Hunter, Matthews, &c.

Sylvia,	Mrs. Oldmixon
Urganda, (the enchantreſs)	Mrs. Warrell
Fatima,	Mrs Francis
Firſt Sheperdeſs,	Miſs Milbourne
Second Shepherdeſs,	Miſs L'Eſtrange
Dorcas, (an old woman,)	Mr. Bernard

Sheperdeſſes, Mrs. Warren. Mrs. Stuart, Mrs. Hunter, Mad. Harwood, Miſs Anderſon, &c.

Tickets to be had at the uſual places, and of Mrs. Oldmixon, No 193, Arch-ſtreet.

☞ On Wedneſday, *The adopted Child*—with a *Tragedy* (in two acts called) *The Prodigal*; or, *Fatal Extravagance*—And *The merican in London*—For the benefit of Mr. BERNARD.

*** Mr. MORETON'S night will be on Friday next.

Subſcription Ball

MR *FRANCIS* reſpectfully informs the ſubſcribers that the ſubſcription being finiſhed, he gives his EXER 3 BALL on Tueſday the 2d April, at which he requeſts the favor of the company of thoſe gentlemen whoſe names are on the liſt of the firſt and ſecond Subſcription.

Ladies Tickets to be had by applying to Mr. F, No. 70 North Eighth-ſtreet.

Non-Subſcription Tickets at one dollar each.

march 26.

This Day will be Landed,

At Morris's wharf, juſt above the Drawbridge, from on board the brig Eliza, capt. Vaughan, from Malaga—

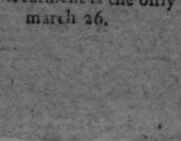
Freſh Fruits, Wine and Brandy

Lemons in cheſts and half cheſts
Raiſins of the Sun in kegs
Figs in do.
Soft ſhell'd Almonds in ſacks
Grapes and Olives in jars
Bloom and Muſcatel Raiſins in boxes
Anchovies in kegs
Jordan and Bitter Almonds in boxes
Old Mountain Wine in qr. caſks
Brandy in butts, &c. &c.

For Sale by

PETER KUHN.

P. S.



The above Brig for ſale if immediately applied for; ſhe is a remarkable fine faſt ſailing veſſel, having made her paſſage to and from Malaga in little more than 60 days.

march 26. 10t

A Bargain.

A quantity of Window Glaſs

FOR SALE, of different ſizes, at a very large diſcount from the ſterling coſt. If this Glaſs is not diſpoſed of before the 5th of April, it will be ſhipped from this port.

For terms apply to No. 89, South Third-ſtreet, march 26. §1w

COPPER,

4,000 lbs. of Sheathing Copper,

and a ſmall aſſortment of ſtrong Copper, in ſheets and bottoms, ſuitable for ſtills, brewing and other pans from 200 to 2000 gallons, together with an aſſortment of Copper ware, conſiſting of Stills from 30 to 300 gallons, Hatter's plank and dye Kettles, waſhing do. of copper and braſs, Fiſh Kettles, Tea do. Stewpans, Saucepans, copper Cabin Stoves, copper Pumps and Binnacle Lamps, and a variety of other articles—For Sale by

JAMES M'CAULEY,

At his Copper Warehouſe, No. 89, South Front ſtreet. march 6—3t

N. B. On hand, a ſecond hand Sugar Pan and Dye Copper that will contain about 300 gallons, and will be ſold cheap.

A PERSON who has had a liberal education, and is maſter of the French and Engliſh languages, would engage as a tutor in a genteel family where there ſhould be one or two boys, provided it is not in this city. He would have no objection to travelling, and is capable of undertaking the ſuperintendance of a farm. A note directed to Z. at this office will be attended to.

N. B. Wages is no object,—genteel and friendly treatment is the only thing looked for.

march 26. 3t

To be Sold,

An elegant Country Seat,

Containing 6 acres and 40 perches, with a neat two story brick House and kitchen thereon, an apple Orchard, &c situate on the Irish tract lane, in the township of Moyamensing, about one mile from the city of Philadelphia. Further particulars will be made known upon application at the office of the Philadelphia Gazette.

The improvements upon this place, for taste and elegance stand unrivalled.

N. B. If the above place is not sold before the 20th inst. it will then be rented, for the Summer season only. § march 5.

Wanted,

An active, cleanly, industrious woman to cook and do the business of the kitchen. Such a one will be allowed good wages, and no other need apply.—Enquire of the Printer.

February 7 §

Notice is hereby given,

THAT application will be made for the renewal of a Certificate of a Share in the Bank of the United States, standing in the name of the Subscriber, No. 5004, and dated July 11, 1797—the same having been lost.

JOHN GRAHAM.

march 5 §6w

TO LET,

And may be entered on immediately,

A good dry Store,

Three stories high, and in an excellent stand for business. Apply to

Thomas & Joshua Fisher,

march 1. § No. 5, Dock-street.

Wanted to live in the Country,

About five miles from this city, a sober steady Man who understands gardening and the management of a few acres of land, and would not object to attend a couple of horses. Such a one may meet with liberal wages by applying at the office of this Gazette.

N. B. None need apply but those of unexceptionable characters.

March 13. dtf

CUSTOM HOUSE,

District of PENNSYLVANIA, *March 6th*, 1797,

THE MERCHANTS of PHILADELPHIA, who may have any account or knowledge of the capture or detention of any ship or vessel, cargo, or other property, belonging to citizens of the United States, residing within this district, by or under the authority of foreign nations, since the first day of October, 1792, are particularly requested to give in information thereof, to the Collector of the Port of Philadelphia, as soon as may be convenient; specifying the name of the vessel, the captain's name, the number of tons, the estimated value of the vessel, if condemned, the estimated value of her cargo, or other property, whither carried, and by, or under the authority of what nation captured, with such observations as may be thought necessary upon the circumstances of each case, in order that statements thereof may be transmitted to the Secretary of the Treasury, who is required to lay the same before the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States.

march 7. §10t

WANTED,

A Gardener—a Single Man.

None need apply, unless he can bring good recommendations.

Enquire at No. 30 Market-street.

march 17. §2w

FOR SALE,

By WHARTON & LEWIS,

No. 115 South Front Street.

A quantity of Tanner's Oil,
4th proof Jamaica Rum, } entitled to
1st and 2d proof Brandy, } drawback.
Madeira Wine,
Juniper Berries, &c. &c.

Feb. 9. eodtf

Valuable Property for Sale.

FOR SALE,

THAT well known Estate, called SHREWSBURY FARM, formerly the residence of General John Cadwalader, situate on Sassafras River, in Kent county, Maryland—containing about 1900 acres of prime LAND, upwards of 500 of which are in woods. The Buildings are all excellent, and consist of a handsome Dwelling House, two large Barns with Cow houses, Stables for sixty horses, a spacious treading floor under cover, a granary, two Overseer's houses, two ranges of two story buildings for Negroes (one of them new and of brick), Corn houses, a Smoak house, &c. &c.—The whole Estate being nearly surrounded by water, it requires but little fencing, and has a good Shad and Herring fishery. It is conveniently situated for both the Philadelphia and Baltimore markets, with two landings on a navigable river but a short sail from Baltimore. There is a large Peach, and two large Apple Orchards on the premises; also, a variety of excellent fruits of different kinds. The soil is mostly a rich loom.—The whole will be sold together, or divided into smaller farms (for which the buildings are conveniently situated) as may suit the purchaser. The Stock on said Farm, consisting of Horses, Cattle, Sheep, &c. will also be disposed of.——For further particulars apply to GEORGE HASTINGS, on the premises, or to the subscriber, in Philadelphia.

ARCHIBALD M'CALL, JUN.

February 24. 2aw6w

Baskenridge—for sale

IT consists of 920 acres, almost all of which is a fine rich Meadow, (the residence of the late Earl of Sterling). It may be conveniently divided into five farms, four of which are bounded on the East by the river Passaick.

There are on it a number of buildings, forming a square of nearly three acres—The dwelling house is a very convenient one and a small expence would put it in complete repair.

The orchard consists of 1500 fine bearing engrafted Apple Trees—and there is on other parts of said tract near 300 other Apple Trees—as also a great variety of other fruits, particularly Cherries of the best and most delicious kinds.

Also, a great number of beautiful Exotics and Forest Trees, that add to the beauty and convenience of the place. Its situation is about 18 miles from the towns of Newark and Elizabeth: 10 do. from Morris-Town, and 12 from Springfield—It is wooded and watered.

To save trouble, the price is five pound pr. acre in cash, on delivery of the deeds. Please to enquire of T. McEUEN & Co.

No. 78, Chesnut street.

February 2. eodtf

Canal Lottery----No. II.

WILL commence drawing MONDAY, the 20th inst. Tickets for Sale in this Lottery, at *Seven Dollars*, at WM. BLACKBURN's Lottery and Brokers Office, No. 64, South Second-street—Tickets in the Schuylkill Bridge Lottery, at *Ten Dollars*, where check books are kept for registering and examining in these, the City of Washington, No. II. and Patterson Lotteries, and information where tickets may be had in most of the Lotteries authorised by law in any of the States of the Union.

N. B. The business of a BROKER, in buying and selling all kinds of Public Stock and Securities, discounting Bills and Notes of Hand, sale of Lands, Houses, &c. &c. will be duly attended to, by WM. BLACKBURN.

November 15. §

PROPOSALS,

BY THE

Insurance Company of North America.

For INSURANCE against FIRE, on Dwelling-Houses, Ware-Houses, and other Buildings (and on Goods contained in such Buildings) distant from Philadelphia, in the United States.

I. Common Insurances, on hazards of the first class, will be undertaken at a premium of about half per cent. per annum. For extra hazardous risques a larger premium will be required, which will vary according to circumstances, seldom exceeding one per cent. per annum; but in some instances, where the property insured is not only in itself extra hazardous, but rendered still more so by the vicinity of extra hazardous buildings and occupations, the premium demanded will be raised according to circumstances.

Houses and Ware-Houses, the walls and partitions of which are wholly of stone or brick, well constructed, so as to be guarded as well as may be against fires from within, and free from extra hazardous buildings and occupations in their neighborhood, will be deemed hazardous of the first class, and may be insured to their full value.

Also Goods and Merchandize, not of an extra hazardous kind, in casks, bales, or packages, deposited in such buildings, to an amount not exceeding 4000 dollars; but if more than this sum is required to be insured in one tenement, an additional premium will be required, in proportion to circumstances.

II. Insurances will also be made on buildings and goods extra hazardous, at premiums proportioned to the risque. But it is not easy to arrange these under particular heads or classes, so as to describe each with the necessary accuracy. Each case must therefore be decided upon according to the circumstances attending it; and these circumstances will, in general, appear from the description accompanying the application.

Buildings partly constructed of brick or stone, are preferable to those wholly wooden. And in both cases, the stile of building, how they are occupied, how they are situated, the neighboring buildings, and how occupied, are considerations to be taken into view. And with respect to goods, their tendency, whether from their nature, or from the manner in which they are exposed, either to commence or to increase an accidental fire, and their liability in such state to receive damage by wet, or by sudden and hasty removal, or to be stolen in time of confusion and hurry, are all circumstances of weight; and the premiums must be proportioned accordingly.

III. The following conditiont are to be understood by the parties.

1st. The Insurance is not binding till the stipulated premium be paid; but it shall be deemed effectual from the time of such payment and acceptance thereof, whether the policy be immediately signed or not.

2d. Insurances may be renewed at the expiration of the term of the policy, without further expenses than the payment of the premium of the renewed term, the circumstances continuing the same as they were understood by the Insurers at the time the former insurance was made; but the payment of the premium is essential to such renewal; and if the party insured suffers any time to elapse after the expiration of the former insurance, before he pays a premium for the renewal, he is not insured during such time; nor can the insurance be renewed on the former policy but by computing the commencement of the renewal from the expiration of the former insurance. The subject of insurance may nevertheless be open to treaty for a new insurance.

3d. If any other insurance be made on the same property; it must be made known at the time of application, otherwise the policy made on such application will be void.

4th Goods held in trust, or on consignment may be insured as such in a separate policy; but they are not to be considered as insured otherwise.

5th. This company will not be liable or accountable for any loss or damage occasioned by any foreign invasion, or by any military or usurped force, or by reason of any civil commotion; or occasioned by gunpowder, aquafortis or other thing of the like kind kept in the building, or amongst the property insured.

6th. Bills of Exchange, Bonds and other Securities, Title Deeds, Money, Bank and other promissory Notes, are not included in any insurance; nor are paintings, medals, jewels, gems, antique curiosities, or mirrors exceeding the value of twenty-five dollars each, to be considered as insured unless particularly mentioned and by special agreement.

7th. No insurance will be made for a shorter term than one year, nor for a longer term than seven years. Persons choosing to insure for seven years shall be allowed one year's premium by way of discount: One third of a years premium shall be abated in like manner on an insurance for three years.

8th. Losses sustained by fire on property insured, shall be paid in thirty days after due proof and liquidation thereof, without deduction.

A description of the property to be insured will be expected with each application, to be made by a master carpenter and signed by him, as well as by the owner of the building or applicant for insurance, and attested before a Notary or principal Magistrate, who will certify his knowledge of the parties and their credibility.

With respect to *Houses and other Buildings*,

1st. The site and position; describing the street or road on or near which the building stands; its contiguity to water, and other circumstances relative to the extinguishment of fire in case of accident; and particularly whether any and what fire companies are established, and engines provided, in the place or neighbourhood.

2d. The materials of which it is built, whether of brick, stone or wood, and what part of each, as well as to the outside walls as inside or partition walls, and their respective height and thickness; the style of the roof and of what materials; how secured by battlements or party walls; what kind of access to the top of the house and to the chimnies; whether any and what electric rods; the number and kind of fire places; and the kind of deposit for ashes.

3d. The dimensions of the building and how divided, and the style in which it is finished so as to enable indifferent persons to judge in what manner it is to be repaired or rebuilt in case of injury; the age and condition of the building, and how occupied, whether merely as a dwelling house, or for any other, and for what purpose; also an estimate of the value of the house or building independent of the ground.

4th. The situation with respect to other buildings or back buildings, whether adjoining or not, comprehending at least one hundred feet each way: what kind of buildings are within that distance, how built, of what materials, and how occupied or improved, whether as dwellings for private families or otherwise: whether any and what trade or manufactory is carried on, and particularly whether there be any extra hazardous articles used, or usually deposited in the house, or within the distance aforesaid, and of what kind.

Respecting *goods* in Houses, Warehouses, &c.

1. A general description of the building in which they are kept will be expected, similar in all respects, as to the danger from fire, with that required for Insurance on the buildings themselves.

2. A description of the kinds and nature of the goods, whether in casks or other packages, or opened; and whether displayed in whole pieces or in the usual form for retailing. And if the goods vary materially in kind, a general estimate of the value of each kind proposed to be insured; but in the last particular minuteness of description is not expected.

3. Articles of the following kinds are deemed extra hazardous, though in various degrees, in whatever building they may be placed, viz. pitch, tar, turpentine, rosin, wax, tallow, oil, inflammable spirits, sulphur, hemp, flax, cotton, dry goods of an inflammable kind opened.—Glass, china ware or porcelain, especially unpacked; Looking glasses, jewelery; and all other articles more than commonly inflammable, or more than commonly liable to injury by sudden removal or by moistures, or particularly obnoxious to theft on an alarm of fire.

Letters post paid, directed to the Secretary of the Board of Directors, will be duly attended to. An *order* for Insurance accompanied by the means of paying the premium, will be immediately executed on the premium being paid. If the application contain an *enquiry* only, it will be answered.

By order of the Board,

EBENEZER HAZARD, *Sec'ry.*

Office of the Insurance Company *of* North America; *Philad. Feb.* 1, 1798.

Feb. 14.

House and Lots, *in Bordentown.*

TO BE SOLD, a handsome two story House, with the Lot on which it is erected, situated about the middle of the beautiful and healthy Village of Bordentown. The house is forty two feet in front, and in neat order. The lot containe one acre, and is one hundred feet on the main street, and extends with the same breadth to back street. Also, a large Lot, containing nearly four acres, separated from the former by back street. One third only of the purchase money will be required upon executing a deed, and for the remainder, such credit will be given as the purchaser may chuse. This property will be sold free of all incumbrances, and an indisputable title given.

For further particulars enquire either of Dr. William Burnes, residing in Bordentown, near the premises, who will shew the same, or of

PETER THOMSON,

Conveyancer, No. 43, Mulberry-street.

December 2. 3awtf

Boston Glass Manufactory.

THE citizens of the United States are hereby informed, that the manufacture of Window Glass is now commenced at the Glass House in Boston.

It is needless to say any thing of the excellent quality of the Boston Glass, as it is so well known throughout the United States to be in every respect greatly superior to any ever imported from Europe.

It will be cut to any size commonly used; and may be constantly had by applying to *Charles F. Kupfer*, at the Glass House.

Orders from the distant States to be addressed to Mr. *Samuel Gore*, Court-street, Boston.

☞ Two or three good Glass makers are wanted at the above works; such as can produce recommendations for good behavior, may be sure of employ, by application to Mr. *George L. Lindt*, at the works. Men without families will be preferred. However unacquainted with the method of making Crown Window Glass, they will meet with the same encouragement.

Boston, January 16 2.—2aw6w

New-York, February, 1798.

PROPOSALS BY GEORGE FORMAN,

FOR PRINTING BY SUBSCRIPTION,

A New and Valuable Work, which has been extant only six months—entitled

PROOFS of a CONSPIRACY against all the Religions and Governments of EUROPE, carried on in the secret meetings of Free Masons, Illuminati, and Reading Societies. Collected from good authorities,

By JOHN ROBISON, A. M.

Professor of Natural Philosophy, and Secretary to the Royal Society of Edinburgh.

Nam tua res agitur paries cum proximus ardet.

☞ THIS work will be put to press as soon as 400 subscribers are obtained, and no money required until the work is completed.—It shall be printed with an elegant new type, and on paper of superior quality, which will comprise about 400 pages neat octavo, handsomely bound and lettered—the price will be one dollar and fifty cents.

Those who procure 12 subscribers, and become accountable, shall have a 13th gratis—and the usual allowance to booksellers.

*** THE above work comes from the pen of J. Robison, of Edinborough, a gentleman in high estimation in the literary world—the facts therein recorded are well substantiated, and the reasoning and arguments thence deduced, while they discover the sound judgment and penetration of the writer, are calculated to amuse as well as to instruct. A scene of villainy is developed by the author sufficient to appal the stoutest heart.—The danger to be apprehended from secret societies is clearly pointed out; the degeneracy of human nature awfully illustrated, and the hazard of every deviation from the straight path of religion and of virtue, incontestibly proved both to the politician and the christian by stubborn and incontrovertable facts.

†‡† *Subscriptions taken in by* G. Forman, *No.* 46, *William-street, opposite the Post-Office, and by the respective booksellers in New-York and Philadelphia.*

February 28.

New-York, January 24 1798

PROPOSALS

By Arondt Van Hook,

Proprietor of the Reading Room;

For Publishing by Subscription,

An Appeal to Impartial Posterity,

By MADAME ROLAND;

Wife of the Minister of the Interior in France.

CONDITIONS.

These scarce and very valuable Historical Memoirs, (which ran through two London editions in a few months,) will be comprised in 2 vols. octavo, of 400 pages each.

They will be printed on fine paper and a new type, and delivered to Subscribers, neatly bound and lettered, at 1 dollar and 50 cents per volume---one third of the Subscription money to be paid on delivery of the first volume---the remainder when the work is compleat.

To Printers, Booksellers, and others, who acquire Subscriptions, the usual allowance will be made.

☞ Subscriptions are taken at the Reading-Room, No. 149, Water street—the Printing-Office, 149, Pearl-street—and at the different Bookstores in New-York--Also, by William Young, corner of Second and Chesnut street, and the Editor of the Gazette of the United States, Philadelphia.

As soon as a sufficient number of Subscribers are obtained, the work will be put to press, and compleated with the utmost dispatch.

Feb. 20. eod2m

For Sale,

A good situation for a Country SEAT,

FORTY acres of land on the Old York Road, within sight of Germantown and about five miles from the City, the whole being under good fence, and in excellent order as pasture ground.

For further information and terms, apply to JOHN ELLIOTT CRESSON, at his office for the sale of Real Estates, Conveyancing, &c. No. 54, High-street.

2d mo. 26th. 2aw2w

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,

MARCH 1, 1798.

PUBLIC NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,

IN pursuance of the Act of Congress passed on the sixth day of July one thousand seven hundred and ninety-seven, entitled "An Act laying duties on Stamped Vellum, Parchment and Paper", and the Act passed on the fifteenth day of December, one thousand seven hundred and ninety-seven, entitled "An Act to postpone for a limited time the commencement of the duties imposed by the Act entitled "An Act laying Duties on Stamped Vellum, Parchment and Paper", that from and after the first day of July ensuing, the several Stamped Duties hereafter enumerated, will be levied and collected throughout the United States.

I.

For every skin or piece of Vellum or Parchment, or sheet or piece of Paper, upon which shall be written or printed any or either of the instruments or writings following—to wit:

	Dls	Cts.	Mls
Any Certificate of Naturalization,	5		
Any Licence to practice, or Certificate of the admission, enrolment or registry of any Counsellor, Solicitor, Attorney, Advocate or Proctor, in any Court of the United States,	10		
Provided, that a Certificate in any one of the Courts of the United States for one of the said Offices, shall so far as relates to the payment of the duty aforesaid, be a sufficient admission in all the Courts of the United States, for each and every of the said offices.			
Any Grant or Letters Patent, under the seal or authority of the United States (except for lands granted for military services)	4		
Any exemplification or certified copy of any such grant or letters patent, (except for lands granted for military services)	2		
Any Charter-Party, Bottomry, or Respondentia Bond,	1		
Any Receipt or discharge for or on account of any Legacy left by any Will or other testamentary instrument, or for any share or part of a personal estate divided by force of any statute of distributions, other than to the Wife, Children or Grand Children of the person deceased, the amount whereof shall be above the value of Fifty Dollars, and shall not exceed the value of One Hundred Dollars,		25	
When the amount thereof shall exceed the value of One Hundred Dollars and shall not exceed five hundred dollars,		50	
And for every further sum of Five Hundred Dollars, the additional sum of	1		
Any Policy of Insurance or instrument in nature thereof, on any ship, vessel or goods insured from one district to another in the United States,		25	
From the United States to any foreign port or place, when the sum for which Insurance is made shall not exceed five hundred dollars,		50	
When the sum insured shall exceed five hundred dollars,	1		
Any Exemplification, of what nature soever, that shall pass the seal of any Court, other than such as it may be the duty of the Clerk of such Court to furnish for the use of the United States or some particular state,		50	
Any Bond, bill single or penal, foreign or inland bill of exchange, promissory note or other note, other than any recognizance, bill, bond, or other obligation or contract, made to or with the United States or any state, or for their use respectively,			
If above twenty dollars and not exceeding one hundred dollars,		10	
If above one hundred dollars and not exceeding five hundred dollars,		25	
If above five hundred dollars and not exceeding one thousand dollars,		50	
And if above one thousand dollars,		75	
Provided, that if any bonds or notes shall be payable at or within sixty days, such bonds or notes shall be subject to only two fifth parts of the duty aforesaid—viz.			
If above twenty dollars and not exceeding one hundred dollars,		4	
If above one hundred dollars and not exceeding five hundred dollars,		10	
If above five hundred dollars and not exceeding one thousand dollars,		20	
If above one thousand dollars,		30	
Any Notes issued by the banks now established, or that may hereafter be established within the United States, other than the notes of such of the said Banks as shall agree to an annual composition, of one per centum on the annual dividends made by such Banks, to their Stockholders respectively, according to the following scale.			
On all notes not exceeding fifty dollars, for each dollar,			6
On all notes above fifty dollars, and not exceeding one hundred dollars,		50	
On all notes above one hundred dollars and not exceeding five hundred dollars,	1		
On all notes above five hundred dollars,	2		
Any Protest or other Notarial act,		25	
Any Letter of Attorney, except for an invalid pension, or to obtain or sell Warrants for Land granted by the United States as bounty for military services performed in the late war,		25	
Any Certificate or Debenture for drawback of Customs or duties, for less than five hundred dollars,	1		
For five hundred dollars and not exceeding two thousand dollars,	2		
For more than two thousand dollars,	3		
Any note or bill of lading for goods or merchandize to be exported,			
If from one district to another district of the United States, not being in the same State,		10	
If from the United States to any foreign port or place,		25	
Any Inventory or Catalogue of any furniture, goods or effects, made in any case required by law, (except in cases of goods and chattels distrained for rent or taxes, and goods taken in virtue of any legal process by any officer,)		50	
Any Certificate of a Share in any Insurance Company, of a share in the Bank of the United States, or of any State or other Bank,			
If above twenty dollars and not exceeding one hundred dollars,		10	
If above one hundred dollars,		25	
If under twenty dollars, at the rate of ten *cents* for one *hundred* dollars.			

II.

The duties aforesaid will be collected and received by the Supervisors, Inspectors and other Officers of Inspection, in the several Districts, Surveys and Divisions of the United States, and by such other persons as shall from to time be specially appointed and employed by the Supervisors of Districts for that purpose.

III.

The Supervisors of the several Districts will, prior to the first day of July ensuing, and as soon as may be practicable, mark or stamp, without fee or reward, any quantities or parcels of Vellum, Parchment or Paper, with any of the rates of duties before enumerated, on payment of the said duties; Or stamped vellum, parchment and paper may at the option of the Citizens of the United States, be obtained at the rates prescribed by law, by application to any Supervisor, Inspector, Officer of Inspection, or other person appointed for the distribution of Stamps, by the Supervisors of Districts.

GIVEN under my Hand, at Philadelphia the day and year abovementioned.

OLIVER WOLCOTT,

March 10. *Secretary of the Treasury.*

NOTICE.

ALL persons who have any demands against the estate of WILLAM FLEWTOOD, of Liverpool, late of Philadelphia, merchant, deceased, are requested to exhibit their accounts, properly attested; and those who are indebted to the same, are desired to make immediate payment, to

GEO. DOBSON, } *Administr'r*
No. 25, So. Third-street. }

January 4. dtf

Just Published,

And to be had at the Book-stores of Messrs. DOBSON, CAMPBELL, YOUNG and ORMROD, in Philadelphia,

OBSERVATIONS

On the Causes and Cure of Remitting or Bilious Fevers.

To which is annexed,

AN ABSTRACT of the opinions and practice of different authors: and an APPENDIX, exhibiting interesting facts and reflections relative to the *Synochus Icteroides*, or Yellow Fever, which has occasioned so much distress and mortality, at different periods, in several of the seaport towns of the United States of America.

BY WILLIAM CURRIE,

Fellow of the Philadelphia College of Physicians, and Member of the American Philosophical Society. Feb. 1—*3m§

For sale or to be let on ground-rent,

A valuable Lot of Ground;

SITUATE on the north-east corner of Walnut and Fifth streets, fronting the State-House square. This lot is fifty-one feet front on Walnut street, and one hundred and thirteen feet and an half on Fifth street; there are at present two small two story brick houses, and a number of small tenements thereon.

Also, for Sale,

Two three story Brick Houses

With convenient stores, wharf, &c. situate on Water street, between Mulberry and Sassafras Streets, containing in front on Water street fifty-four feet, and containing that breadth eastward ninety-five feet, then widening to the south thirteen feet six inches. These houses have the convenience of a public alley adjoining on the north side, and are very desirable situation for a a merchant, flour factor, or others who may have occasion for storage of goods. This property will be sold on very reasonable terms for cash. For further information apply to the printer.

July 31. m&wtf

Salisbury Estate.

THE Subscriber, proposing to contract his business, offers this Estate for sale, on moderate terms. On it are one Blast and three Air Furnaces, a complete Boreing Machine, and a very good grist Mill, with two pair of stones; also a good Forge, all in perfect repair, as are all the Water Works connected with these various branches. The Air Furnaces were lately built for the purpose of casting Cannon for this State.—There are about two thousand acres of Land, one half of which is under wood, the other very fine arable Land, producing the best Hay and Pasture. The Cannon lately manufactured there, fully proves the excellency of the metal, which is superior to any in this country, and probably, equal to any in the world; for not one of sixty-nine guns lately made, although some of the 24 were bored into 32 pounders have failed on proving. The situation is very eligible, particularly for this branch of manufacture, and a place of arms lying in the state of Connecticut, and only 30 miles from several landings on the Hudson's river, and having every advantage that can result from a plenty of water issuing from a large natural pond, very near the Furnace, and which may be converted into a variety of other useful purposes. The purchaser can be accommodated with all the stock and utensils, and have possession on or before the first of June next, and preparation may be made in the meantime for going into Blast immediately thereafter, for every part will be delivered in good order, with some coal, Ore, &c. &c. For terms, apply to Mr Joseph Anthony, in Philadelphia; David Brooks, Esq. one of the Representatives in Congress for this State; Mr. David Waterman, on the premises, or to the proprietor in New-York.

WILLIAM NEILSON.

Dec. 1. 3awtf

NOTICE.

A Manufactory of yellow and delft ware,

Such as never was in this Country before, has been been lately erected at Tivoli, Red Hook Landing, on the East Bank of Hudson's River, state of New-York, where any article of various sorts and shapes may be executed, as well as earthern stoves upon a new construction, that saves three fourths of the fuel commonly used in cast iron stoves or open chymnies; they are besides very wholesome and ornamental, by applying to

J. MOUCHET,

Wanted a skillful hand to attend to the baking and glazing part of the said ware. Generous appointments will be given. Apply as above, or to

DAVID BROOKS, Esq.

No. 71 South 5th Street.

Feb. 19. eod4w

Wanted, to Hire,

A Large and convenient HOUSE, in or near the centre of the city—for which a generous rent will be given; to be taken for a year, or on more for a longer term. Inquire of the Printer.

Oct. 17. eotf